

The Editor of the Journal left home last Wednesday, and will probably be absent several days, during which time we crave the indulgence of our subscribers.

A Scriptural Warning.

There are very few, if indeed there are any new things under the Sun, and for every changing phase of our national progress some parallel may be found in the pages of history, from which lessons of instruction may be drawn, rising in value in proportion to authority of the historian, and becoming priceless when they appear under the sanction of Holy writ. In the diversified history of the Jews, more especially, may we find such lessons scattered broadcast, and, from the strangely confederated character of that people, formed out of twelve tribes, living apart, each tribe in its own allotted territory, and having the absolute control of certain regulations of its own, totally apart and free from the interference of the General Government, the parallels to be found there, are, to us, of the most startling character, as their government in its federated features bears a remarkable resemblance to our own.

The reader of the old testament, who has remarked the present "Young America" humbug, and the sneers which its votaries cast upon the old men, the "Old Fogies," as they call them, can hardly fail to have noticed the 10th chapter of Second Chronicles, wherein is related how the following of the counsels of the young men in despite of the older ones led to the division of Israel, the dispersion of ten out of the twelve tribes, and their loss as a people until the present day; so much so indeed that learned Jews of the remaining two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, are puzzled with speculations as to what has become of them; some, Maj. Noah among the number, endeavoring to trace them among the Indians of North America, while others look for them in the interior of Africa.

In the chapter of Chronicles, already alluded to, it is related how after the death of King Solomon, his son Rehoboam, went to Shechem to be crowned, and how the people made suit to him for a relaxation of taxes and duties, and how he put them off with a promise to give them an answer in three days; and how, in the mean time, he took counsel with the old men that had stood before Solomon, his father, while he yet lived, and how they counselled him to accede to the request of the people. But he forsook the counsel of the old men, and took counsel with the young men that were brought up with him; and their advice was contrary to that given by the old men; and he refused the people, and answered them roughly; and ten of the twelve tribes rebelled against the house of David, and the nation was separated forever—the Union was dissolved, and the glory of the Jewish people had departed. There can be but little doubt that the young King and his advisers scoffed at the old men, who had stood before his father, in nearly the same manner in which the new lights scoff at those that have stood before Washington and Jefferson, and the other worthies of the revolution; and if the Hebrew language afford a synonym for "old foggy," no doubt they called them "old fogies," while they rejoiced in the euphonious appellation of "young Israel."

There is nothing so foolish as to suppose that all change is necessarily progress, or that all progress must necessarily be in the right direction; and next to it: the most foolish thing is to forever all change as hurtful. The first advice given to the young King was that he should lessen the duties and taxes imposed by his father. This was the dictate of prudence, and was a move in the right direction. The second was, that he should increase them;—this was also a move, but in the wrong direction, and it ruined his country. From this short chapter in Jewish history, a lesson may be learned by those who desire either the good of their country or the safety of the Union. We are no preacher, but we still think that a profitable and practical sermon might be made from the 10th chapter of Second Chronicles. We commend it to "Young America" of both parties, and also to the Convention men in this State.

Murder and Arson.

Jesse Holley, a free mulatto, was arrested on last Saturday night by Mr. A. D. Bourdeaux and others, for the murder of a Mr. John Hendrick, and the burning of the house where said Hendrick lived, one night last week. When arrested, Holley had on clothes recognized as the property of the deceased. He was brought to town on last Sunday morning and committed to prison, to stand an investigation at next Superior Court, which will be held here week after next.

We learn that Mr. Hendrick was a native of Gottenborough, Switzerland, where he has a wife and two children, and was making arrangements to send for them during the present year. He is represented as a man of industrious habits and a good mechanic. He was a ship carpenter by trade, but was in the employ of Mr. Bourdeaux, about 12 miles from town, near the Railroad, at the time of his murder.

The Mail from Wilmington North.

We are requested by the Postmaster at this place, James G. Burr, Esq., to state that "pouches" are now made up for Strickland's, Warsaw, Goldsboro' and Rocky Mount, to leave in the 8 o'clock train. The want of proper bags, which only arrived last Saturday, has prevented its being done sooner. We hope we shall hear of no more complaints respecting our Strickland bag, and that our subscribers on the routes branching off from that office will hereafter be a little better cared for than they have been since the new arrangement went into operation.

Professor Bache.

This distinguished gentleman, so long and favorably known as the head of the U. S. Coast Survey, arrived here on Monday last, and remained over until Tuesday morning, thus affording our citizens an opportunity for meeting him and receiving the benefit of his counsel in regard to the best plan for obviating the difficulties under which our commerce now labors, and for averting the still greater dangers which threaten it from the shoaling of the water on our bars, and the obstructions which are growing up in various directions in our harbor. We feel assured that Professor Bache will cheerfully co-operate, so far as his department is concerned, in any fair and proper plan which may be suggested.

Like all really scientific men, the Professor makes no attempt at display, but leaves the impression of a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman of strong, good sense and practical ability, whose suggestions may be implicitly relied upon. He left on Tuesday morning in the cars, but it is to be hoped that this is not his last visit to Wilmington. Perhaps we should remark, that Mr. Bache is decidedly of the opinion that our harbor is capable of improvement, but for what sum the improvement can be made, or in what manner it is to be effected, could only be decided upon, after a thorough survey and examination, made with direct reference to the question.

The steamer Redstone, bound to Cincinnati, blew up on the 2d inst. She had 70 passengers on board, most of whom are said to be lost; captain and clerk saved.

North Carolina and Virginia.

We think that if our friend of the Richmond Dispatch had been a citizen of North Carolina pending the passage of the bill chartering the Central Road and pledging the State for two-thirds of its stock, he would have no difficulty in understanding our position in regard to it, and our opposition to a connection between it and the Richmond and Danville Road. The friends of the Charlotte and Danville project came before the same Legislature which chartered the Central Railroad, and asked for a naked charter. We were a resident of the Western part of the State at that time, and took considerable interest in the matter, and we know that nothing more was expected nor would have been asked for, and we believe that the road would have been built without calling upon the State for assistance even to the amount of a cent. Against this project it was urged that it would carry everything out of the State—to Virginia on the North and S. Carolina on the South; and the Old North State was pictured under the similitude of a giant lying upon his back with his arms stretched out, and being bled from both. The Danville and Charlotte men contended, with truth, that the Western part of the State had a right to some outlet, and they must either have the one proposed by them or some substitute for it. The substitute proposed and adopted was the Central Road. It was proposed, adopted, and the State made a party to it for the express and avowed purpose of defeating and rendering unnecessary the Danville connection; and certainly the Legislature must have felt strongly upon the subject when they gave two millions of dollars for the Central Road, to avoid a Danville connection, when they could have had such connection for nothing. We think the Dispatch will see in all this sufficient cause for our sensitiveness upon this subject, without imputing to us any unworthy jealousy, or any Japanese spirit of exclusiveness. It does not require that we should point out to the Dispatch the difference of the circumstances under which the connection of other North Carolina and Virginia roads is made, from those which surround the connection between our Central and the Virginia, Richmond and Danville Roads; they will be apparent at half a glance.

Fat Bees.

Messrs. McKinnin & Co. exhibited on Market street last Wednesday nine splendid beavers, fatted by the Messrs. Ashfords of Sampson county. We are satisfied they are decidedly the best beavers ever brought to this market. The nine head, two of them small, brought \$400—estimated to be equal to fully 8 cents per lb. all round, for the nett beef. The Ashfords, for the past two or three years, have made the fattening of beavers for this market a part of their business, and have on several occasions before brought in the most choice article; but this time they have capped the climax and excelled all their former lots. They find it a profitable business to bring none to market before it is in proper order, consequently, they never find any difficulty in obtaining the highest prices and quick sales for their stock. They deserve encouragement.

Young Men, Take Warning.

The following inscription is on the back of a \$10 bill of the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," sent to us by a subscriber residing in Wayne county, N. C., to pay his subscription for the Journal:—

"MILTON, N. C., Sept. 10, 1848.
"A WARNING TO MY YOUNG FRIENDS—I left home for Tennessee, for the purpose of seeing some of my friends, with near \$500 in cash—good horses and sulky. I met with a gentleman, who invited me to take a small game of Poker. I did, and lost. I then tried to get back at Faro. I continued to lose; and now this my last bill, horse, and sulky, gone."
P. M. C."

Whig Canvass.

The Washington Union says that the Whig Senators held a caucus in the Senate Chamber on Saturday, and appointed a committee to confer with the Whigs of the other House, for the designation of the time and place for the assembling of the Whig convention to nominate a President and Vice President. We learn that the greatest harmony prevailed between Mr. Seward and the Southern Whigs at the meeting. The first of July will probably be the time, and Philadelphia the place. The Whigs desire to shape their action by what takes place in the Baltimore Convention, which meets on the 1st of June.

Brewer, late teller of the Suffolk bank in Boston, is a defaulter to the amount of \$73,000. He had been arrested, and was under examination before the Police court of Boston on "All Fools' day," first inst.

A Daily mail is now in operation from Newbern, N. C., to Raleigh. The Republican and Patriot says it went into effect on Monday.

The Mail to New-Berne leaves Goldsboro' every morning. Sundays excepted, on the arrival of the Northern train, from New-Berne the mail will reach Goldsboro' in time to connect with the evening train from the So. th. To Raleigh, the stage will leave Goldsboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at an early hour, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 M., on the arrival of the morning train from the South."

The two General Committees of the Democratic party in the City of New-York, (the Young Men's and the Old Men's Committee,) have declared in favor of Gen. Cass as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Bladen Superior Court.

The case of the State vs. Burwell Dawson, for Perjury, was taken up on Wednesday, and occupied two days in its trial. For the State appeared Warren Winslow, T. C. Miller, and C. G. Wright, Esqs.; for the Defendant, Judges Strange and Toomer, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, H. L. Holmes and John Winslow, Esqs. The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Fortunately for all parties, this prosecution is now at an end. It had cost the State and the witnesses being numerous, the costs had accumulated to a large amount. The trial having been removed from Sampson county, in which the circumstances giving rise to the prosecution happened, the expense and inconvenience of it was greatly enhanced. As this matter is now put to rest, we hope that the unpleasant circumstances originating and attending it will soon be forgotten, and that harmony and good feeling between all parties concerned may be restored.—North Carolinaian, 3d inst.

Thomas McLelland, indicted for the murder of Josh. Bryan, was tried last week at Bladen Superior Court. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Fined one dollar and the costs, which costs were made up by the by-standers, and McLelland discharged.

In the case of Wm. Rich, C. D. Rich, Allen Cain and Richard Smith, indicted for the murder of Jehu Mote, Allen Cain alone was put on his trial.—Wm. Rich and Celia, his wife, were made State witnesses. Cain was convicted of manslaughter, branded and imprisoned three months.

Henry Clay will be 75 years old the 12th of this month.

DAQUEROTYPES.—We notice that Mr. J. W. GULICK of this place, advertises an addition to his stock of chemicals and other facilities for the prosecution of his art. From personal inspection, we can testify to the excellence of the pictures taken by him, and would advise every person requiring anything in that line, to give him a call.

EMIGRATION.—The total number of emigrants arrived at the port of New York during the month of March, was 23,175.

The Ohio, from Chagres, arrived at N. York on the 6th inst. She brings no news.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 5th inst. She brings dates to the 24th ult. from Liverpool. Cotton had declined nearly 1d. in the lower grades. Reports of the markets will be found under commercial head.

FRANCE.—Wholesale arrests are still made by order of the French Government. Large numbers were expelled and sent off.

Louis Napoleon reviewed the troops on the 20th March. He was greeted with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!"

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government had refused to concede anything to the Hungarian Committee, who had left Vienna greatly enraged. It was apprehended that trouble would ensue.

Gen. Lane on Slavery.

As the name of Gen. Lane frequently occurs in connection with the Presidential nomination, and many of our readers may desire to know his views upon the Compromise, &c., we have thought it right to publish them as we find them reported in the Indiana State Sentinel, in a speech delivered at Indianapolis last fall, in reply to the Governor of Indiana, who there received him on his way to Washington City:

"He would not and did not permit himself to doubt that a high sense of patriotism and love of Union, would bring together the practical men of both of the great political parties, and that a compromise would be made on a fair, just and constitutional basis. His hopes, he said, had been truly realized. On his return to the olive branch and the bow of promise was visible in every portion of the Union, and it was truly gratifying to him to know that the voice of Indiana during this struggle, had been heard on the side of the Union, and her political power mainly given in support of the compromise measures. He was proud to know that the Senators and most of the Representatives from Indiana gave these measures a cordial support; and more than gratified to find, that since the passage of these measures, the great body of the people of Indiana have given an unmistakable evidence of their approval of them, and their determination to abide by the compromises of the Constitution. If time and the state of his health permitted, he said he should be willing to amplify on this subject, but the hour and the occasion assigned him to be brief. He should therefore content himself with the general remark, that the compromise measures, each and every one of them, met his cordial approval, and had been a member of Congress, he should have voted for all of them, including the fugitive slave law, which was a measure absolutely necessary to carry out one of the compromise features of the Constitution. They were all right, but this was the best measure of all. The slavery question, he said, was always a dangerous and exciting one, and he had always been opposed to the agitation of it. The people of the free States had nothing to do with it. They should leave it, where it is, and where the Constitution has left it, and it could never be agitated without endangering the integrity of the Union. He was, he said, a Union man, and to preserve the Union the Constitution must be carried out in its letter and its spirit, politically, he recognized no law above the Constitution. He hoped every citizen of Indiana would be found supporting these measures, and frowning on every attempt further to agitate the slavery question."

Deep River Improvement.

Will our contemporaries of the Fayetteville Carolinian and Observer be kind enough to inform their readers what progress the Deep River Improvement is making? and why it is that a large body of timber, accumulated above the locks, cannot find a passage through them? We have heard some things about the matter, but would like to have a little more information on the subject. The people down this way feel a deep interest in its success, towards which many of them have paid liberal sums of money.

It is proposed to hold a Railroad Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., sometime in August next. The Convention to be composed of delegates from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Alabama—to take into consideration the practicability of connecting the South Atlantic cities with the Ohio river. It is said the Ohio can be united with these cities by the construction of less than two hundred miles of Railroad.

The Farmer's Journal.

We have received the first number of a new Agricultural paper, just commenced by Dr. John F. Tompkins, of Bath, N. C., bearing the above title.—It is handsomely printed, and contains 32 pages. We have not had time to give it a perusal. We learn that the Journal has been commenced with a flattering list of subscribers, and we hope it will continue to receive accessions of patronage. North Carolina is in great need of an Agricultural paper, and we have no doubt Dr. Tompkins is fully capable for the task he has undertaken. We wish him and his enterprise success. Subscription price \$1 per annum.

9th District.

A Democratic District Convention was held at Gatesville, N. C., on the 27th ult. The Convention appointed one delegate from each county of the 9th Congressional district, to the Baltimore Convention. The following resolutions, relative to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, were adopted:

Resolved, That respecting entire confidence in the wisdom that shall govern the action of said National Convention in the selection of candidates, with reference to their devotion to the Constitution and the rights of the State, we will cheerfully and cordially abide the decision of said Convention in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and will give to such nominee, whoever he may be, a cordial, hearty, and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the Democracy of the country the high claims of North Carolina to the second office within the scope of the Union, in the person of her distinguished son, the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE—subject, of course, to the decision of the National Convention.

THOS. BRACE, Jr., Esq., of Northampton, was chosen Elector, and WM. F. MARTIN, Esq., of Pasquotank, Sub-electors.

Connecticut Elections.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 6.—Seymour, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor—and the Democrats have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The above is from the Richmond Enquirer. The Baltimore Sun has a despatch of the same date, stating that there is no choice for Governor, but there will probably be a democratic majority of 20 in the Legislature. As far as heard from, 12 democrats and 6 whigs are elected to the Senate, with Litchfield county, electing three senators, to hear from. New Haven gives a whig majority of 500.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal announces that orders will soon be issued for the release of the Irish exiles, on condition that they do not return to the British Islands.

The Mormons are about establishing a settlement in the valley of the Gila, with a view of opening a communication with the Pacific and the establishment of a port at or near St. Diego.

THE CUBA CASE.—The case of Messrs. O'Sullivan, and Lewis, and others, as to the alleged Cuban Expedition, which has been on trial in New York for some time, was, we learn, closed on Saturday, and given to the jury. The jury, after being locked up for about eight hours, came into court and stated there was no possibility of their ever agreeing upon a verdict. The court, after some hesitation, consented to discharge them. It is said they stood seven for the conviction and five for the acquittal of Mr. O'Sullivan; and four for the conviction and eight for the acquittal of Capt. Lewis.

Kossuth arrived in Mobile on the 2d inst., and met with a favorable reception.

Accusation of Capital.

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to state, as an evidence of the growing prosperity of Wilmington, that within a few months time two, if no more, commercial houses, of no little importance, have been established in this place. We allude to Mr. Kneone, from Onslow, on Market st., and the firm of Freeman & Houston, from Washington, N. C., on Water st. Of the first gentleman we have had the pleasure only of a partial acquaintance, but enough, however, to satisfy us of his being a man of business energy and capacity.

The firm of Freeman & Houston has long been familiar to the associate Editor of this paper, and he has had the good fortune of a long, intimate and personal acquaintance with them—particularly with the junior partner. We speak what we know when we say they are business gentlemen, and have the energy, as well as the means, to carry on whatever they may undertake. The location of such gentlemen in Wilmington shows that her progress is watched by people abroad with some interest, and that her prospects for an increased trade, at no distant day, is looked to as a certainty.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 5. In Senate, petitions were presented in favor of the establishment of the Territory of Nebraska. Also, the petition of the Legislature of New Mexico, asking for the reorganization of certain lands.

In the House, Jackson's resolution in favor of the Compromise was taken up. Jackson demanded the previous question.

WASHINGTON, April 6. SENATE.—Mr. Douglas presented the memorial of Mr. O'Reilly for the establishment of a telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. Borland gave notice that he would to-morrow call on the bill relating to the Japan expedition.

The non-intervention resolutions were then taken up.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the motion to reconsider the Navy discipline bill. The motion to reconsider was carried.

FRAND ON THE GOVERNMENT. The St. Louis Republican gives the following: The public has been made acquainted by an official order published by Maj. Gen. Jessup, of extensive frauds committed on several officers of the army by one Gustavus McHarcourt. We find the history of the matter to be this:

Since the war, who has been employed for a long time in the army, and into the discovery of the fraud, always enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and efficiency, was engaged by Capt. L. C. Easton, in Sept. 1859, as a clerk in the quartermaster's department, and shortly after went with Capt. E. to New Mexico.

Shortly after the arrival of Capt. E. in Santa Fe his whole family was stricken down by sickness and in the course of a few days he lost his wife, his brother-in-law, and a servant.

McHarcourt was therefore entrusted to some degree with the control of business.

In October last, Capt. E., who was then in St. Louis, was informed by Gen. Jessup of a deficit in one of the items of his quarterly account. He examined his books, which had been kept by McH., and discovered that they had been artfully altered in several entries in the current quarter's account, by changing figures, and in two instances entirely erasing the entries of amounts received from other officers, and reducing the amount to be accounted for near \$18,000 less than what was in fact received and receipted for.

Capt. E. immediately wrote to Gen. Jessup, acquainting him with the extent and particulars of the fraud, and started to Santa Fe in pursuit of McHarcourt.—He learned that he had forged his name and that of Col. E. Sumner to several drafts, which he sold and used for his private purposes. Capt. E. still pursued him, but to no purpose. At El Paso he found that McH. had sold drafts, forged by him as necessary, to the amount of about \$30,000, and had left for Durango, travelling with great speed.

A reward of \$1,000 was offered by Capt. E. for his arrest and delivery, which he is still willing to pay. There is no definite information of the amount of fruits committed by McHarcourt, but enough is known to say that they will altogether amount to not less than \$50,000.

THE YACHT AMERICA.—A letter dated Malta, February 8, says: "The America, the wonder of the day, on her track, arrived on the 2d inst. She came in a beautiful style, after having to for four hours in a heavy gale from the N. N. E. Her owner, Lord de launquiere, is loud in her praises as a vessel of remarkable speed and buoyancy. She will lie within in her points of the wind and do her fifteen knots an hour with ease. Since leaving England, she has had fair share of heavy weather, and had been blown about by the wind, and her crew of twelve, that her masts would be carried away in bad weather, and other similar follies, there was every possibility of their being realized. But the pretty craft nobly did her duty, doing fourteen knots for a while night, when running with but her jib set, and setting all bad weather at defiance. During her stoppage has been visited by numbers of persons. The America will proceed to-morrow to Alexandria."

Superior Court.

Spring term of Superior Court for this County was in session last week—His Honor, Judge Settle presiding. The cases of merit, however, were few. The State vs. Wm. Lane for killing Chabod Garries, the keeper of the poor house, and that of the State vs. Grove for stealing a negro. The trial of Lane consumed the whole of Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to be branded and to six months imprisonment. For the State, Geo. S. Stevenson, Solicitor; for the defense, Messrs. DeLoach and H. Washington. The case of Grove was removed to Duplin; it was supposed that the attention of the Court would be occupied with the criminal docket the whole week, and on Wednesday the witnesses in civil suits were dismissed. No case on that docket was tried.—Goldsboro' Republican & Patriot.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR SEAMEN.—Mr. Thompson, Surgeon, British R. M., the inventor of the naval telegraph lights, has submitted a plan to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by which candles and oil may be dispensed with, many thousands of pounds annually being saved to the country, and yet ten times more light secured to every ship afloat: this is accomplished by a simple and a very ingenious method of using the slush from salt meats; now of no use.—Their Lordships have approved of the invention; and it will be necessary, we learn, that every vessel of the Royal Navy should be provided with the apparatus, to render the proceedings of the meeting definitive.—Richmond Enquirer.

A WESTERN WIFE.—A Western paper says: "We saw a woman carrying a big hog home from market on Saturday over her shoulder. For the benefit of those who may think her husband ought to have done it, we will state that she served him in the same way a short time before."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says: "General Scott remarked, in the presence of a number of his friends, recently, that if he were elected President, he should live about three months."

SNOW STORM.—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—BOSTON, April 6.—Snow fell in this city yesterday to the depth of a foot, causing a stoppage in the railroad and steam boat lines.

Two trains of cars on the Providence road came in collision last night. The engines were smashed, but the passengers escaped material injury.

A friend to the Bloomer dress says his object is to elevate the American costume.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—THOS. H. HARDENBURG, Esq., has been elected Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear at Washington, in place of Benjamin Runyon, resigned, and Mr. R. B. Benthall, teller, of the same bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of the first named gentleman to the Cashiership.—Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat.

FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—From a letter received in this city Saturday from the Post Master of Elizabeth City, we learn that a most destructive fire occurred in that town on Friday night. The Mansion House Hotel, Post Office, Old North State Office, and the residence of Mr. Wm. E. Mann, Post Master, were destroyed.—Norfolk Beacon, 5th inst.

The number of persons killed in the U. States by railroad accidents, last year, in proportion to the number who traveled upon railroads, was one to a hundred thousand.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—One-third of the city of Chillicothe, the capital of Ross county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last, including all the Hotels, the Post Office, and the business section of the city.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The steamship Louisiana, from this port, had been wrecked on the bar at Matagorda Bay, on the 26th ult., and that the vessel and cargo, which were together valued at \$70,000, had become a total loss. One hundred and fifty passengers had been saved. The following individuals, however, were known to have reached shore in a boat: Mrs. Mitchell and three children, Mrs. Lieutenant Jones, the chief mate, and Mrs. Hovey. The latter was drowned in endeavoring to save Mrs. Jones.

Tel. Cor. Charleston Courier.

The Boston Post tells of a man in Maine, who kept a grocery store, and when he sold a pint or half pint of rum, always put his thumb into the measure—an enormously large thumb—and at the end of twenty years practice, he estimated that he had sold his thumb for at least \$5,000, and had it left, after all.—What an old soaker it must be.

The General Banking Law, with the pre-emption feature included, has passed the New Jersey Legislature and been signed by the Governor.

Ole Bull has abandoned his profession and is in Washington, making arrangements for purchasing lands in the West, and planting there a colony of Norwegians, his countrymen.

U. S. MUSKETS.—During the last year, there were manufactured at Springfield armory 21,000 muskets, at a cost of \$8 75 for each musket. In 1832, they could not be made at less than \$17 44.

NEW YORK, April 3.

The steamer Prometheus has arrived from San Juan with two hundred and thirty-eight passengers, and three hundred thousand dollars in gold.

The Pacific sailed to-day for Liverpool with a hundred and four passengers, and two thousand dollars in specie.

Horace Preston, a fugitive slave, has been ordered to be sent back to his master (Mr. Reese) in Baltimore this morning.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—We have already noticed that a Convention of Lay Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church had been held in Philadelphia, of members in favor of the existing order of church government. The result of this meeting was a call for a convention, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 1st Wednesday in May next, to take such counsel and action as will give confidence to the General Conference in attachment to Methodism as it is.

South Carolina.

COINAGE OF THE MINT FOR MARCH.—Gold—101,895 pieces, or \$3,886,632; silver—1,563,495 pieces, or \$3,886,632; silver—1,563,495 pieces, or \$3,886,632; copper—269,975 pieces, or \$2,390.75. Gold bullion deposited for coinage—from California, \$3,760,000; from other sources, \$130,000. Silver bullion deposited in the same time, \$19,550.

Punch remarks, that the only works of fiction now published in France, are the government newspapers.

Edmund Clore, convicted of the murder of Thomas Carpenter last fall, was executed at Madison Court House, Va., on the 20th ult. It is stated that between two and three thousand persons were present to witness the execution. He made a full confession, and attributed his end to intemperance.

A DEEP SNOW.—The Liverpool Journal says that snow to the depth of forty feet recently fell in the United States. That's new to us.

Treasury notes outstanding on the 1st of April, 1852 are represented by the U. S. Register to be \$159,411,64.

A female convict in Sweden is now in ice, on experiment, and a man was found late y in Switzerland who gave signs of life after being frozen for nine months. The power of stopping while the world goes on, may be the next wonder. Ice houses may soon be advertised, with comfortable arrangements for sleeping an epoch, or waiting for the next generation.

DOGS AND CATS FOR CALIFORNIA.—It was lately stated that a number of cats had been shipped from New York to California, on speculation. The Cincinnati N. O. Herald says that a citizen of that place has lately sent off 500 dogs to the same destination.

It is held that no man can marry the cousin of his widow; because, before he has a widow he must die himself.

"I have learned that republics may cease to be Christian, but Christianity can never cease to be republican."—Kossuth.

Mr. Edmund Burke, of New-Hampshire, formerly one of the editors of the Washington Union, will, it is said, be elected Senator from that State to succeed Mr. Hale.

The amount of coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851, was 1,400,000 tons of bituminous and 4,900,000 of anthracite, of which the aggregate value is \$22,000,000.

VAST ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—On Tuesday 30th ult. there arrived at New York port between four and five thousand emigrants from Europe—including 956 by the Washington, which, with the crew, exceeded one thousand souls. On the previous day the arrivals of emigrants amounted to upwards of three thousand two making, in two days, the enormous number of about eight thousand human beings landed on our shores, seeking an asylum and a home. Many of these ships are entirely too crowded, for the health of the passengers.

The Pacific Fleet is designed to protect American commerce by force, combining celerity of movements and light draught of water, along the extensive coast of the Corea, the Yellow Sea and Japan, to extend our commerce between California and the rich countries of the East, and between the Atlantic ports and Northern China, and by a series of hydrographical surveys, correct the imperfect charts of the Pacific, and to afford unknown regions. It will also repel any aggressions from semi-barbarians, and rescue our shipwrecked seamen from the wanton cruelties to which they have been heretofore subjected.

The Sandwich Islands will be frequented and their uniformly advantageous and profitable commerce, and friendly intercourse, be propitiated and preserved by "operative sympathy," should the occasion demand it.

BLACK AND WHITE.—Jefferson noted seventeen points of difference between the black and the white man. They differ in color, in the hair, and in the shape of their bodies. The black has less beard than the white man. He perspires more profusely. There is a slight difference in the arrangement of the lungs, by which the black has more exhaling force than the white. The black man requires less sleep. He is more adventurous. His love is more ardent, but less imaginative than that of the white man. His grief is more transient. He reflects less. His reasoning powers are decidedly inferior. His memory is equal to the white man's, but not his imagination, which is dull in the extreme. The black has less originality. He has no turn to the arts of painting and sculpture. He has as good an ear for music as the white man, but no skill in composing. And, lastly, the black has no poetical tendencies.—Poor fellow!

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—This noble edifice is making daily additions to its fair proportions, and is fast changing the character of its appearance, from a pile of bricks to that of a magnificent monument of the city. We notice that a portion of its walls have been painted their full height, and other parts are rapidly reaching a similar elevation.—N. O. Crescent.

The railways of Britain have cost twelve hundred millions of dollars; the canals thirty hundred millions; the docks one hundred and fifty millions. There are 35,0